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Record

CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

JANUARY 30, 1876.

POLITICAL (GENERAL).

THE *Sádik-ul-Akhbár* of the 17th January writes that when it was rumoured in Canstantinople that the British Government had purchased the Suez Canal shares from the Khedevie of Egypt, there was a great commotion among the people, and that the Sultan immediately on receiving this news ordered his forces to be inspected, and the guns to be placed on the ramparts of his forts.

The *Tohfa-i-Kashmir* of the 15th January writes that the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares by the British Government was not appreciated by the French Government as they thought; they had lost all control over Egypt, and that this step of the British Government in purchasing the shares is very good, and that both the kings of Austria and Germany are pleased at it, but that the Sultan of Turkey is displeased with the Khedive of Egypt for having sold the shares.

The *Rahnuma-i-Hind* of the 25th January writes that a London correspondent has written word that the King of Denmark has ordered a firm in England to manufacture and send two lacs of ammunition pouches to Copenhagen, that the Princess of Denmark is the sister-in-law of the King of Russia,

and that these pouches have been ordered by the latter through the King of Denmark to evade suspicion, and that by this it appears that the King of Russia has some hidden motives, which he will not reveal.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the 29th January writes that in consequence of the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares by the British Government without the knowledge or consent of the Sovereigns of Europe, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia are offended. Lord Derby says that the consent of the other powers was not necessary, but France considers that she was by right entitled to purchase the shares.

The *Adeeb-i-Alam* of the 28th January informs its readers that Prince Bismark has sent a congratulatory telegram to the British Government for having purchased the Suez Canal Shares, and that the Khedive of Egypt has placed himself under the advice of England.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 25th January informs its readers that the Emperor of Russia in a recent speech said that he was on most friendly terms with three powers in Europe. Her Majesty the Queen of England in her speech will say she is on friendly terms with all the sovereigns of Europe.

CÁBUL AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 5th January states that a Russian General has arrived at Peshawur, *viâ* Kohat and Candahar, and that on the 13th December he, in company with "Captain Pollock," went to see the river Indus.

The *Muhibb-i-Hind* of the 16th January writes that Sirdár Yakúb Khán, the eldest son of the Amír of Cábul, who has been a prisoner for some time was about to be released, but that the plot exploded, and the conspirators have been punished with banishment or death. The editor thinks that Yakúb Khán must be very popular with the Afghans if they will thus endanger their lives for his sake.

The *Rahnuma-i-Hind* of the 18th January has an article rebuking those who put into circulation false rumours about the Russians and their doings. The English newspapers are also taken to task for helping to circulate canards.

The *Táj-ul-Akhbâr* of the 27th January reports that the Russian Government has appointed an envoy at the Persian Court.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 30th January writes that the Amír of Cábul has borrowed a lakh of rupees for the prosecution of his campaign against Nowroz Khán, of Lálpura, and that he has fully made up his mind to arrest him this time and to clear the Cábul road.

The same journal writes that the Amír of Cábul has been unsuccessful in his attempt to capture Maimena, and that the few villages he had captured have been lost by him.

The same paper says that a diamond mine has been discovered at Cábul.

The *Lauh-i-Muhfûz* of the 21st January writes that the Amír of Cábul is much pleased, and is in high spirits at present, as his long-wished for object has been attained. He has been permitted by the Sultán of Turkey to appoint an ambassador to the Court of the Sultán at Constantinople. Rahím Khán has been appointed.

The *Tohfa-i-Panjáb* of the 21st January contradicts the statement that the Russians are very weak at Kokhand.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 19th January animadverts on the condition of the Serohi State attributing its unsatisfactory state to the Rájá, not the Political Agent.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 26th January writes that the nomination by the British Government for the Alwar throne has been approved of by every one, and that there is every hopes now of the arrangements of the Alwar State being improved.

The *Sadádarsha* of the 17th January writes that, through the faults and wickedness of the Malai and Nága tribes, the British Government sometime ago sent an army to bring them to their proper senses, but that up till now they do not seem to have reformed a bit, and that by this it appears that the British Government will have to take more stringent measures to put them down.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 28th January strongly recommends the location of an army in Beluchistán.

The *Patiála Akhbár* of the 24th January commends the present management of the Kotah State.

The *Gwalior Gazette* of January 29th says that the people of Hyderabad are much pleased at the appointment of Sir R. Meade as Resident of Hyderabad.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S RESIGNATION.

The *Adib-i-Alam* of the 21st January, noticing Lord Lytton's appointment, says that as he is well known by every one in Europe, and has got a name for himself by having written many popular works, there is no doubt that he will take a great interest in the affairs of India.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbár* of the 16th January, on the resignation of Lord Northbrook, says that the people of India are all surprised at his having taken such a step, and more so on account of his resigning during the Prince of Wales' stay out here. The people of India all expected that he would have remained out in India longer than his term, and it is their misfortune that he should leave before. It was Lord Northbrook who abolished the income-tax over which the people were all fretting, then why should not the people of Hindustán be sorry on his leaving.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* of the 17th January, writing of the Viceroy's resignation, says that Lord Northbrook has been a very good Viceroy, and that the people of Hindustán will remember his many kind acts.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 18th January writes that the reason of Lord Northbrook resigning the office of Viceroy and Governor-General is that he wishes to take charge of his uncle's estate; that he intended doing so last year, but on account of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India he remained back.

The *Saddádarsha* of the 31st January is of opinion that it is a misfortune for the people of this country that His Lordship is leaving India. He abolished the income-tax, and during his term of office new rates of duties have been fixed; he saved the lives of the people of Bengal from the famine. India has been blessed by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; all this is the work of Lord Northbrook. The people are dissatisfied with two of his acts—*i e.*, the duty on cotton and the deposition of Malhar Rao. The duty on cotton has ruined the commerce of Hindustán, and there is no excuse for him. In the Baroda affair he is not so much to blame. Lord Northbrook himself had no doubt that Malhar Rao intended poisoning the Resident, and he had no intention of dealing unjustly with him. The authorities in England are pleased with his administration, and are about to make him an Earl; but this title is not commensurate with the work he has done in India.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 26th January writes that every one regrets the resignation of Lord Northbrook after doing so much good for the people of Hindustán. "We expected and hoped that he would exceed the period allowed for such office, and remain a few years longer in the country, but instead of that he leaves before the time. He is very rich, and has no need to serve."

ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL.

The *Naf-ul-Asím* of the 4th January writes that the behaviour of the Police in oppressing the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen has become quite unbearable, and that whenever they hear of any case within their cognizance, they

take such measures in order to derive a benefit that they turn a falsehood into truth and *vice versâ*. It has become quite usual with them to charge an innocent person with a crime to make it appear that they have done a great deal in order to get promotion, whereas they are constantly oppressing the people without any reason, in order to get them to give them a bribe. Through the negligence of the heads of the department all the bad qualities which can be found in a rogue, murderer, and an oppressor can be found in the servants of the police department.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 19th January states that the Government of Bengal has issued instructions to all departments to introduce the Nágri character, and that these orders have displeased every one. The editor cannot understand why the Bengal Government should, contrary to the wishes of the people, force the Nágri character on them.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 15th January says that a Sub-Judge in the Ahmadnagar district has lately appointed a woman to serve summonses on women, and that the Superintendent of Police of Ahmadnagar has followed the example. The editor highly approves of this, and recommends its introduction in all other stations and districts.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 27th January writes that when criminals are transported they are taken to the Andaman Islands and let loose; they have no irons on their legs, and they are not at all looked after; this is no punishment, and their being sent out of the country is useless; they are not made to undergo labour. If they were kept in this country and made to undergo work, the country would derive some benefit. Thus the country suffers a loss, and the public blame the Government most severely. Government never consults the interest of the natives, but does as it thinks proper.

The same journal says that the Europeans are governing Hindustán for the last one hundred and fifty years. During this period hundreds have died from famine, but up to this

no proper means have been established to avert this. Government should always reserve a portion of the revenue for the good of the public, and add four or five crores every year to it for such purpose; a tax for such purpose would not be objected to by the public. In 1874, Lord Northbrook spent 6½ crores of rupees, but Lord Lawrence and Sir Cecil Beadon allowed thousands of persons to perish and die during the famine in Orissa through their ignorance. Lord Northbrook is not so much to blame as they, for money can come again but not lives of human beings, but this much must be said that Lord Northbrook acted in great haste; that which has been done is now past, but it should be borne in mind for the future.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 22nd January writes that, from the different reports on the education of women, there appears very little hope of girls being educated, although before the schools for the education of women were established there appeared every hope of success. If the same interest that Government takes in preventing infanticide had been taken in the education of young women there would no doubt have been success. The editor concludes by saying that the teachers take no pains in teaching, and that if no benefit can be derived in teaching young women, it would be prudent on the part of Government to abolish the Educational Department and bring the money to better use.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 14th January writes that Government has conferred a great favour on the Muhammadans of Lahore by preserving the shops joining the Sonarí (golden) Masjid. This proves that Government does not wish to inconvenience or displease any one if possible, and that Government deserves our sincere thanks; in fact, we have to return thanks for the numerous favours received from the British Government since India was taken. No country enjoys such freedom as we do here.

The *Rájputáná Social Science Congress Gazette* of the 28th January reports that the Russian Government intends making the education of children compulsory, but it says no Government should interfere with the education of children. Such interference is nothing but oppression.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Anjuman-i-Akhbár* of the 15th January commends the authorities at Agra for having taken steps to prevent hermaphrodites wearing female clothes, &c. Many have fled to the native states.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* of the 27th January, noticing the recent introduction of cremation, remarks that Europeans are beginning to copy Hindús, and advises them to go a step further, and to give up eating animal food.

The *Anand Labri* of the 28th January reports that the Hindús are made to suffer great inconvenience at the hands of the employés of the municipality, and calls the attention of Government to remedy the evil complained of. The municipal sweepers come to sweep at 9 A.M., and when they are requested to stand aside and allow a Hindú to pass they refuse to do so. If a Hindú touches a sweeper he is compelled to bathe over again. The police are a great deal to blame in this matter, and the municipal establishments are also very careless, as they do not look after the sweepers. Respectable persons are on this account put to great inconvenience.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Wakíl-i-Hindustán* of the 22nd January writes that a correspondent has addressed him complaining of the arrangements of the Panjáb Railway, and saying that, though they are on the whole good, the arrangements for issuing tickets are very bad, as the travellers are put to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, and there is always a great crowd assembled at the time the tickets are issued, which permits blackguards to insult the modesty of women and pick-pockets

to abstract money from travellers; that the railway police are also always insulting and oppressing travellers. The correspondent recommends that a woman be appointed for issuing tickets to the female travellers, and that sweepers be not permitted to enter the same carriages as the other travellers, as it is very objectionable; also that some one be appointed to see that fresh sweetmeats, &c., are sold on the station platforms, as the health of the travellers chiefly depends on this. The editor concludes by saying that he concurs with what the correspondent has written, and that the arrangements of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company are very good, as they have appointed women to issue tickets and to look to the wants of the female travellers, and that by this it is quite apparent that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company take a great interest in the welfare of their female travellers which the Panjáb Railway Company do not.

The *Khair-Khwáh-i-Álam* of the 28th January writes that the rich raíses of the Panjáb contemplate establishing a railway from Amritsar to Pathankote. The same journal hears that a line of railway is projected from Cawnpore to Farukhabad, but the mahájans are not willing to subscribe adequately towards the line.

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report :—

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Language.	Locality.	When Published.	Date.	Date of Receipt.
					1876.	1876.
1	*Rohilkhand Akhbár,*	Urdú, ...	Moradabad, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	Jany., 5th	Jany., 9th
2	*Sudarshan Samáchár,*	Hindi, ...	Allahabad, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	„ 10th	„ 12th
3	*Urdú Akhbár (Akola,)*... ...	Marathi, ...	Akola, ...	Weekly, ...	„ 9th	„ 12th
4	*Benares Akhbár,*	Hindi, ...	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 6th	„ 12th
5	*Sadádarsha,*	Hindí and English,	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 10th	„ 12th
6	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Ditto, ...	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 10th	„ 12th
7	*Vritt Dhára,*	Marathi, ...	Dhár, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 10th	„ 13th
8	*Náf-ul-'Azím,*	Arabic, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 4th	„ 15th
9	*Ditto,*	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 11th	„ 15th
10	*Málwá Akhbár,*	Marathi, ...	Indore, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 12th	„ 15th
11	*Tahzíb-ul-Akhláq,*	Urdú, ...	Aligarh, ...	Ditto, ...	Decr., 30th	„ 17th
12	*Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,* ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	Jany., 14th	„ 17th
13	*Rahbar-i-Hind,*	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 15th	„ 17th
14	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,* ...	Urdú and English,	Aligarh, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 14th	„ 17th
15	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Urdú, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 14th	„ 17th
16	*Núr-ul-Absár,*	Ditto, ...	Allahabad, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	„ 15th	„ 17th
17	*Kaisth Samáchár,*	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 13th	„ 17th
18	*Meerut Gazette,*	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Weekly, ...	„ 15th	„ 17th
19	*Oudh Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	„ 16th	„ 17th
20	*Akhbár-i-'Alam,*	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Weekly, ...	„ 13th	„ 17th
21	*Tohfa-i-Panjáb,*	Ditto, ...	Amritsar, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 14th	„ 17th
22	*Tohfa-i-Káshmír,*	Ditto, ...	Srínagar, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 1st	„ 17th
23	*Zía-ul-Islám,*	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 14th	„ 17th
24	*Khair Khwáh-i-'Alam,*	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 14th	„ 17th
25	*Rohilkhand Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	„ 12th	„ 17th
26	*Wakíl-i-Hindustán,*	Urdú, ...	Amritsar, ...	Weekly, ...	Jany., 15th	Jany., 17th

27	*Koh-i-Núr,*	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	„	15th	„	18th
28	*Panjábi Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	„	15th	„	18th
29	*Rájputáná Social Science Congress Gazette.*	Ditto, ...	Jaipur, ...	Ditto, ...	„	14th	„	18th
30	*Urdú Akhbár (Akola,)*... ...	Ditto, ...	Akola, ...	Ditto, ...	„	15th	„	18th
31	*Safír-i-Hind,*	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	„	15th	„	18th
32	*Urdú Akhbár (Akola),* ...	Marathi, ...	Akola, ...	Weekly, ...	„	15th	„	18th
33	*Márwár Gazette,*	Urdú and Hindi, ...	Jodhpur, ...	Ditto, ...	„	10th	„	18th
34	*Sama Binode,*	Hindí, ...	Naini Tál, ...	Ditto, ...	„	15th	„	18th
35	*Káshi Patrika,*	Ditto, ...	Benares, ...	Ditto, ...	„	15th	„	18th
36	*Kárnámá,*	Urdú, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	„	17th	„	19th
37	*Iftikhár-ul-Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	„	15th	„	19th
38	*Albert Gazette,*	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Weekly, ...	„	14th	„	19th
39	*Rahnuma-i-Hind,*	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	„	18th	„	19th
40	*Sholá-i-Túr,*	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto, ...	„	18th	„	19th
41	*Adib-i-'Alam,*	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	„	14th	„	19th
42	*Mufíd-i-'Am,*	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	„	1st	„	19th
43	*Dabdabá-i-Sikandari,*	Ditto, ...	Rámpur, ...	Weekly, ...	„	17th	„	19th
44	*Nasír-ul-Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	„	11th	„	19th
45	*Muhibb-i-Hind,*	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Bi-weekly, ...	„	16th	„	19th
46	*Rahbar-i-Hind,*	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Weekly, ...	„	18th	„	20th
47	*Nair-i-'Azam,*	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	„	17th	„	20th
48	*Rahbar-i-Hind,*	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	„	16th	„	20th
49	*Oudh Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	„	19th	„	20th
50	*Murakka-i-Tahzib,*	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	„	15th	„	20th
51	*Anjuman-i-Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Sháhjahánpur,	Ditto, ...	„	15th	„	20th
52	*Matla-i-Núr,*	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Weekly, ...	„	18th	„	21st
53	*Tohfa-i-Káshmír,*	Ditto, ...	Srinagar, ...	Ditto, ...	„	8th	„	21st
54	*Patiálá Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Patiálá, ...	Ditto, ...	„	17th	„	21st
55	*Lauh-i-Mahfúz,*	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	„	14th	„	21st
56	*Lawrence Gazette,*	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	„	18th	„	21st
57	*Mufíd-i-'Am,*	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	„	15th	„	21st
58	*Anjuman-i-Hind,*	Ditto, ...	Sháhjahánpur,	Weekly, ...	„	15th	„	21st
59	*Oudh Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	„	21st	„	22nd
60	*Ashraf-ul-Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Weekly, ...	„	21st	„	22nd

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Language.	Locality.	When Published.	Date.	Date of Receipt.
					1876.	1876.
61	*Núr-i-Afshán,*	Urdú, ...	Ludhiána, ...	Weekly, ...	Jany., 20th	Jany., 22nd
62	*Rohilkhand Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 15th	„ 22nd
63	*Táj-ul-Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Rámpur, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 20th	„ 22nd
64	*Shams-ul-Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	„ 21st	„ 22nd
65	*Núr-i-Anwár,*	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Weekly, ...	„ 21st	„ 22nd
66	*Almora Akhbár,*	Hindi, ...	Almora, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 15th	„ 22nd
67	*Sádiq-ul-Akhbár,*	Urdú, ...	Bháwalpur, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 17th	„ 23rd
68	*Khair Khwáh-i-'Alam,*	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 21st	„ 23rd
69	*Jalwá-i-Túr,*	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 16th	„ 23rd
70	*Gwalior Gazette,*	Urdú and Hindi, ...	Gwalior, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 16th	„ 23rd
71	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár,*	Urdú, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 16th	„ 23rd
72	*Rohilkhand Akhbár,*	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 19th	„ 23rd
73	*Akhbár-i-Áin,*	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 19th	„ 23rd
74	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 21st	„ 23rd
75	*Málwá Akhbár,*	Marathi, ..	Indore, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 21st	„ 24th
76	*Agra Akhbár,*	Urdú, ...	Agra, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	„ 20th	„ 24th
77	*Guide of India,*	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Weekly, ...	„ 22nd	„ 24th
78	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb,*	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 21st	„ 24th
79	*Oudh Akhbár,*	Diito, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	„ 23rd	„ 24th
80	*Waktl-i-Hindustán,*	Ditto, ...	Amritsar, ...	Weekly, ...	„ 22nd	„ 24th
81	*Urdú Akhbár (Akola,)*	Marathi, ...	Akola, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 22nd	„ 25th
82	*Panjabi Akhbár,*	Urdú, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 22nd	„ 25th
83	*Koh-i-Núr,*	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 22nd	„ 25th
84	*Akhbár-i-'Alam,*	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 20th	„ 25th
85	*Sayyid-ul-Akhbár,*	Urdú and Hindi, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 20th	„ 25th
86	*Meerut Gazette,*	Urdú, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 22nd	„ 25th
87	*Márwá Gazette,*	Urdú and Hindi, ...	Jodhpur, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 17th	„ 25th
88	*Urdúr Akhbár (Akola,)* ...	Urdú, ...	Akola, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 22nd	25th

89	*Adíb-i-'Alam,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 21st	„ 25th
90	*Benares Akhbár,*	...	...	Hindi,	...	Benares,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 20th	„ 26th
91	*Rájputána Social Science Congress Gazette.*			Urdú,	...	Jaipur,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 21st	„ 26th
92	*Nair-i-'Azam,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 24th	„ 26th
93	*Tohfa-i-Káshmír,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Srinagar,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 15th	„ 26th
94	*Karnámá,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 24th	„ 26th
95	*Muir Gazette,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 20th	„ 26th
96	*Dabdabá-i-Sikandari,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Rámpur,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 24th	„ 26th
97	*Nair-i-'Azam,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 24th	„ 26th
98	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,*	...	...	Ditto,	.	Gujránwála,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 19th	„ 26th
99	*Rifáh-i-'Am,*	...	...	Ditto,	..	Siálkot,	...	Ditto,	..	„ 19th	„ 26th
100	*Rahbar-i-Hind,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 22nd	„ 27th
101	*Matlá-i-Núr,*	...	...	Ditto,	..	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 25th	„ 27th
102	*Albert Gazette,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,		Ditto,	...	„ 21st	„ 27th
103	*Rahnuma-i-Hind,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Ditto,	...	„ 25th	„ 27th
104	*Oudh Akhbár,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	..	Tri-weekly,	...	„ 26th	„ 27th
105	*Nastr-ul-Akhbár,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	„ 21st	„ 27th
106	*Rohilkhand Akhbár,*	...	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Weekly,	...	„ 22nd	„ 27th

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